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(54) **SLIDE BEARING**

GLEITLAGER

PALIER LISSE

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- **DOYLE, Steven**
Blacksburg, VA 24060 (US)
- **MICHALSKI, Mateusz**
55262 Heidesheim (DE)

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(74) Representative: **Hoffmann Eitle**
Patent- und Rechtsanwälte PartmbB
Arabellastraße 30
81925 München (DE)

(73) Proprietor: **Federal-Mogul Wiesbaden GmbH**
65201 Wiesbaden (DE)

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(72) Inventors:
• **RITTMANN, Stefan**
67292 Kirchheimbolanden (DE)

EP 2 855 953 B2

Description

Technical Field

[0001] The invention relates to a slide bearing.

Background

[0002] Slide bearings are used in many technical fields and are frequently subject to heavy loads. This, for example, applies to bearings supporting the crankshaft of an engine which can be loaded to an extent which causes deformation of the crankshaft. This can lead to a breakage in the oil film between the bearing and the shaft, particularly towards the (axial) edges of the bearing. This can lead to excessive wear and seizure. Further consequences are fatigue damages.

[0003] WO 2009/059344 A2 is related to a bearing having various running layers along the circumference thereof.

[0004] DE 37 19 789 A1 describes a slide bearing having a carrier layer, an intermediate layer containing lead and a slide layer also containing lead. A hard support layer can be present below the slide layer.

Summary of the Invention

[0005] It is an object underlying the invention to provide a slide bearing with improved wear characteristics.

[0006] This object is solved by the slide bearing described in claim 1.

[0007] Accordingly, the slide bearing described herein has a layered structure, detailed below, which is substantially uniform over the circumference thereof. In other words, the bearing according to the invention does not require any partial layers which may be present along the circumference in some parts and may be absent in other parts. Rather, wherever an axial cross-section, i.e. a section containing the axis of the slide bearing, is taken anywhere along the circumference, a more or less identical layer structure can be observed. Since the slide bearings described herein are typically provided as two halves, i.e. two half cylinders, the same can be observed at one such half along the circumference in this case covering 180 degrees.

[0008] The layered structure of the novel slide bearing comprises a base, preferably made of steel, a lead-free slide layer provided on the base and a polymer coating on top of the slide layer which is the outermost layer and adapted to be in contact with the shaft to be supported, preferably with an oil film inbetween. The slide layer has a thickness which is reduced in edge zones, as seen in an axial cross-section, as compared to a central zone between the edge zones. In other words, the shape of the slide layer can be called convex, with a preferably flat central zone and convexly curved edge zones. The reduced thickness in the end zones potentially prevents wear and edge seizure, even when the supported shaft

is deformed.

[0009] In the novel slide bearing, the polymer coating is thicker in the edge zones as compared to the central zone so that, as seen in an axial cross-section, the surface level of the coating is substantially flat in axial direction. Nevertheless, the thickness of the polymer coating can, also in the central zone, vary in a range of 5 to 11 μm . In other words, the increased thickness of the polymer coating compensates the reduced thickness of the slide layer in the edge zones. This creates a kind of reservoir of coating material in the edge zones, which is particularly useful for initial wear during a phase, in which the bearing and the shaft get "adjusted to each other". This advantageously increases the resistance to edge seizure and leads to an improved alignment of the shaft, such as a crankshaft, relative to the bearing.

[0010] It is noted that a lead-free slide layer can also be coated with a different material than a polymer, and a polymer coating having a thickness as described above can also be provided on a slide layer containing lead, the aforementioned feature combinations are not considered subject-matter of the present application. For example, the coating can also be a PVD-, a galvanized or a similar layer.

[0011] A preferred embodiment of the novel slide bearing is described in the further claim.

[0012] In order to provide superior load bearing capacity, the slide layer is substantially flat, as seen in an axial cross-section, in the central zone.

[0013] As regards the dimensions of the edge zones, first experiments have shown that edge zones, i.e. zones in which the thickness of the slide layer is decreased, having a width of 3 to 4 mm each lead to advantageous behavior of the slide bearing.

[0014] As regards the convexity, i.e. the reduction in thickness of the slide layer in the end zones, a decrease of thickness in the order of 3 to 6 μm has proven efficient.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0015] Hereinafter, the invention will be explained further with reference to a preferred embodiment shown in the drawing, which is an axial cross-section of the novel slide bearing.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

[0016] As can be seen in the figure, the novel slide bearing has three layers, i.e. a base 10, typically made of steel, a slide layer 12 of an appropriate lead-free alloy, and a coating 14. In the orientation of the figure, the axis (not shown) of a shaft to be supported (not shown) would be oriented in the left-right direction. Further, the coating 14 is adapted to contact the shaft to be supported with an oil film inbetween.

[0017] As can be seen in the figure, the slide layer 12 is substantially flat in a central zone which constitutes approximately 60 % of the total width of the bearing. The

thickness of the slide layer 12 is decreased in edge zones 16. The edge zones 16 each have a width A of approximately 3 to 4 mm, and the thickness of the slide layer is decreased in these edge zones 16 by an amount B of approximately 3 to 6 μm . As can be taken from the drawing, the slide layer is formed so as to be convexly curved in the edge zones 16, as can be seen in the axial cross-section of the figure and can be described to be convex as a whole.

[0018] In order to "compensate" the reduced thickness of the slide layer 12 in the edge zones 16, the thickness of the coating 14 is increased in these zones so as to provide a coating, the surface of which is substantially flat over the entire width of the bearing including the edge zones 16, as seen in the axial cross-section.

Claims

1. Slide bearing having a layered structure which is substantially uniform over the circumference thereof, comprising a base (10), a lead-free slide layer (12) having a thickness which is reduced in edge zones (16) as compared to a central zone between the edge zones (16), and a polymer coating (14) which is thicker in the edge zones (16) as compared to the central zone, so that the surface level of the coating (14) is substantially flat as seen in the axial cross-section, **characterized in that** the central zone is substantially flat as seen in the axial cross-section, and **in that** the thickness of the slide layer (12) is reduced by approximately 3 to 6 μm in the edge zones (16).
2. Slide bearing in accordance with claim 1, **characterized in that** each edge zone (16) has a width of approximately 3 to 4 mm.

Patentansprüche

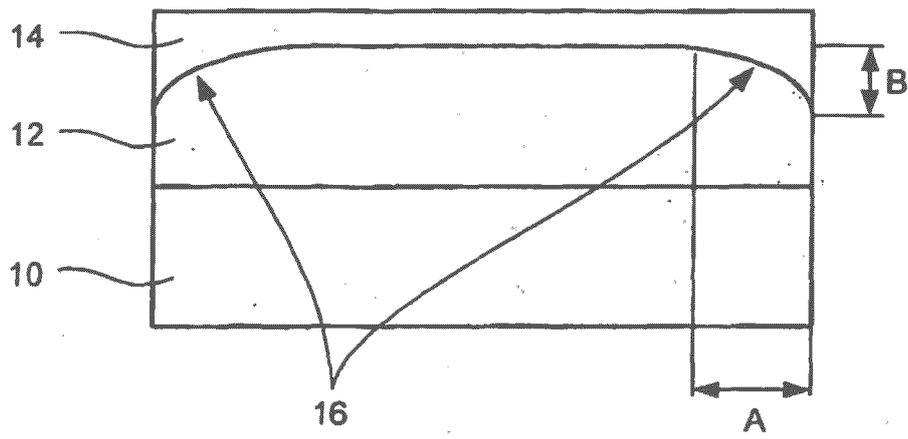
1. Gleitlager mit einer Schichtstruktur, welche im Wesentlichen gleichmäßig über den Umfang von ihm ist, mit einer Basis (10), einer bleifreien Gleitschicht (12), die eine Dicke aufweist, welche in Randzonen (16), verglichen mit einer mittleren Zone zwischen den Randzonen (16), verringert ist, und einer Polymerbeschichtung (14), welche in den Randzonen, verglichen mit der mittleren Zone, dicker ist, so dass das Oberflächenniveau der Beschichtung (14) im Blick im axialen Querschnitt im Wesentlichen flach ist, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die mittlere Zone im Blick im axialen Querschnitt im Wesentlichen flach ist, und dass die Dicke der Gleitschicht (12) in den Randzonen (16) um ungefähr 3 bis 6 μm verringert ist.
2. Gleitlager gemäß Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** jede Randzone (16) eine Breite von

ungefähr 3 bis 4 mm aufweist.

Revendications

1. Palier lisse présentant une structure stratifiée qui est sensiblement uniforme sur sa circonférence, comprenant une base (10), une couche lisse sans plomb (12) présentant une épaisseur qui est réduite dans des zones de bord (16) en comparaison d'une zone centrale entre les zones de bord (16), et un revêtement polymère (14) qui est plus épais dans les zones de bord (16) en comparaison de la zone centrale, de sorte que le niveau de surface du revêtement (14) soit sensiblement plat observé en coupe transversale axiale, **caractérisé en ce que** la zone centrale est sensiblement plate observée en coupe transversale axiale, et **en ce que** l'épaisseur de la couche lisse (12) est réduite d'approximativement 3 à 6 μm dans les zones de bord (16).
2. Palier lisse selon la revendication 1, **caractérisé en ce que** chaque zone de bord (16) présente une largeur d'approximativement 3 à 4 mm.

Figure



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

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- DE 3719789 A1 [0004]